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OPEC FUND LOAN GRANTS APPROVED

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 39, 28 Sep 81 pp 6-7

[Text]

The governing board of the OPEC Fund for International Development last week approved grants and loans worth a total of nearly \$115 million.

The Fund is to extend a grant of \$25 million to the Rome-based World Food Programme set up by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. The grant will be used to increase the food stocks of the international emergency food reserves during 1981-82 and to meet the "urgent needs" of the World Food Programme. The Fund has also approved a technical assistance grant of almost \$3.3 million for the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARD). The money will be used to construct the centre's first fully-equipped research laboratory.

Turkey will receive a \$25 million loan as balance of payments support. Barbados will get a \$2 million loan for the same purpose. The Fund has extended balance of payments support loans to Barbados on two previous occasions. Costa Rica is to receive a \$13.4 million loan for a hydro-electric project and Morocco will get \$15 million for economic development.

The OPEC Fund has decided to loan \$21.8 million to Thailand to help finance the Chiew Lam hydroelectric power project. The loan carries an interest rate of 1 per cent plus an annual service charge of 0.75 per cent. It has a 20 year maturity with a five year grace period.

The project, on the Salween River, envisages the construction of a dam, powerhouse and transmission lines and the resettlement of 315 families living in the reservoir area. It forms part of a Thai government programme designed to reduce the country's dependence on imported oil by developing its indigenous energy resources.

The Fund has now lent a total of \$43.8 million to Thailand, including this fourth loan. The other three were also for energy projects: two were for rural elec-

trification schemes and the third, at Mae Mo, was for a project to generate power from lignite. Thailand will also benefit from a project loan by the Fund to Laos, since it will receive some of the electricity generated by the scheme.

A \$7 million loan will go to Burundi as the Fund's contribution towards a sugar complex to be built near the capital, Bujumbura, at a cost of \$70 million. Other contributors include the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) which is loaning \$10 million, the Abu Dhabi Fund (\$5.5 million), the African Development Bank (\$12.6 million), the West German government (\$5.5 million) and the Masek Group (\$1.5 million). The government of Burundi is putting up \$16.5 million.

According to Mr Chely Ayari, BADEA's President, the \$10 million loan is for 17 years including a four-year grace period and interest at 5 per cent. He stated that the Bank had so far invested \$22 million in Burundi, including \$4 million in a sewerage project, \$6 million in a road scheme and \$2 million in an emergency aid programme.

The project is designed to make Burundi's 4.3 million people self-sufficient in sugar throughout the 1980s as part of a drive to reduce the country's foreign exchange spending. An OPEC Fund spokesman said that the project also involved the construction of a new township just outside Bujumbura to house 5,000 people. The money will be used to cultivate 1,925 hectares of sugar cane and to build a sugar cane processing plant. The new town will be self-sufficient in energy, since sugar waste will be used to generate power.

OPEC OUTPUT DECLINES AS OIL GLUT CONTINUES

Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 39, 28 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

The combined production of OPEC countries has dipped below 20 million b/d, the specialist journal *Arab Oil and Gas* reported last week. It said output in mid-September was only 19.1 million b/d, a fall of 24.7 per cent when compared with production of 25 million b/d during the same month a year ago.

Arab Oil and Gas said five countries had been hit hardest by the oil glut. Libya, it reported, is down to 500,000 b/d from 1.68 million b/d, a fall of 70 per cent. Iraq's output, restricted by the year-long war with Iran, has suffered a similar drop of 69 per cent from 2.9 million b/d in September 1980 to 900,000 b/d at present. Nigeria, which has felt the financial pinch from falling sales worse than the other oil exporters, has seen its production fall by a somewhat smaller percentage. Nigeria's current output, *Arab Oil and Gas* reported, is down from 1.58 million b/d in September of last year to 750,000 b/d at present, a 53 per cent decrease.

Kuwait's production is likewise down by just over half when compared to last year's figures. *Arab Oil and Gas* reported that Kuwait's output has fallen by 51 per cent from 1.28 million b/d to 620,000 b/d, but this low figure is due in part to reduced consump-

tion as a result of the recent big refinery fire. Algeria has meanwhile cut its production by 39 per cent, from 900,000 b/d in September 1980 to 550,000 b/d in mid-September of this year.

Arab Oil and Gas said two countries, Iran and Ecuador, had managed to buck the downtrend and had increased their production. Ecuador had pushed up its production from 180,000 b/d to 200,000 b/d and Iran's output was up from 1.1 million b/d in September 1980 to 1.2 million b/d at present.

Indonesia, which has enjoyed a privileged position as a Far Eastern supplier to Japan, has not escaped the adverse effects of the oil glut. Exports of crude oil and petroleum products fell by 19.9 per cent in July when compared to those of the previous month, OPEC's news agency reported from Djakarta. Quoting figures from Bank Indonesia, the central bank, OPEC-NA said July exports were worth \$941.96 million, a decrease of \$178.04 million on June's exports worth \$1.12 billion. Pertamina, Indonesia's national oil company, was responsible for \$476.47 million worth of export sales, with the remainder coming from Pertamina's foreign contracting companies.

CSO: 4404/14

KARMAL BELIEVED SEEKING PEACE SETTLEMENT

London 8 DAYS in English 5 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] An end to the diplomatic deadlock over Afghanistan may be in sight, now that Kabul has agreed to an active United Nations role.

THE Afghanistan government, on the eve of another Kabul-Islamabad shuttle by a special UN representative, has agreed to an active UN role, and has also agreed to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran on a trilateral basis.

Previously Kabul had demanded recognition of the Karmal regime as a prerequisite, and wanted talks on a separate basis with each country. The Afghan regime also took an unprecedented step when it said: 'The limited contingents of Soviet troops would be withdrawn after foreign intervention ceases.'

The possibility of an end to the diplomatic deadlock over Afghanistan coincided with reports that Babrak Karmal's regime is weaker than ever. There is good reason to believe that Karmal now has no alternative but to start talks with his neighbours. After weeks of bitter feuding between the Khalq and Parcham factions which make up the ruling party in Kabul, Babrak Karmal has himself, for the first time, called for an end to the internal violence.

At night Kabul has turned into a battleground, as the two factions assassinate each other's leaders. In a recent speech to political commissars, Karmal said that: 'the party's central committee has consistently demanded that factionalism in party groups, the armed forces and police be decisively prevented, and those against unity be thrown out of the party.' But, he added, infighting had continued and the party's commands went unheeded.

This admission of infighting the first since he came to power 20 months ago, highlights the disintegration taking place within the Afghan state. The army has already been crippled by desertions on a massive scale, which have brought its 80,000-strong force down to less than 25,000 men, and the police can only operate in a few major towns.

The government has all but reversed the ambitious land reform programme initiated after the overthrow of President Daoud. Concessions recently announced over Kabul radio have restored to Muslim clergy, tribal chiefs and feudal landlords the freedom to own and inherit land. Most of these landowners fled the country when land reform limited every family's holding to six hectares. Although these lands have now been restored, it is doubtful whether any

former owners will return to claim their rights, as most are refugees in Pakistan and Iran.

The redistribution of confiscated land begun in 1979 was a dismal failure due to the lack of trained personnel to carry it out and the resistance of the tribes. Large areas of farmland have been left uncultivated.

This policy turn-about also reflects on the failure of Karmal's most important political initiative, the 'National Fatherland Front'.

Formed earlier in the year, and intended to include non-party members from all sectors of society in an attempt to broaden the power base, most of its leading members have been assassinated or threatened into silence by the Mujahaddin.

There have been reports from the 'Internal Front' — made up of non-Pathan minorities such as the Hazaras, Baluchis and Uzbeks fighting the Soviets — that its ranks have been swelled by Afghan army deserters formerly of the Khalq faction. Much of the Internal Front's activity has gone unreported in the western media because it has no offices in Peshawar, where all the Pathan-dominated groups are based.

It has been announced in Peshawar that yet another formal alliance has been created between five fundamentalist groups resisting the Soviets. They have formed a 50-member 'majlis-e-shoora' (advisory council) which hopes to form a permanent leadership and military command structure. This is the fifth such official alliance formed since the Afghan resistance began. The others were broken up by bitter factionalism and disputes between the rival groups. The Hezb-i-Islami fundamentalist group, led by Gulbuddin Hikmetyar, has even attacked rival guerrilla groups within Afghanistan. His opponents say that Gulbuddin is the most unpopular man in Afghanistan after Karmal.

This is also an important time for Pakistan's foreign relations, as both Soviet and American diplomats visit. Talks will no doubt centre on the Afghan peace initiative, and now it is firmly in the American camp. Pakistan evidently feels better equipped to hold talks with the Soviets. The visit of the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Nikolai Firubin, to Islamabad is the first by a top Soviet diplomat since the Afghan invasion.

The Soviets are thought to be increasingly concerned about the Karmal regime's inability to obtain credibility for itself or the Soviet role in Afghanistan, and the Soviet minister is expected to offer increased economic aid and an expansion of the Soviet Union's already heavy commitment to Pakistan's steel plant in Karachi.

Also awaited are Jeanne Kirkpatrick, US ambassador to the UN and USAID administrator Peter McPherson. Kirkpatrick has already strongly defended the US commitment to Pakistan during some hard talking with Indira Gandhi in New Delhi, and McPherson is expected to reassure Pakistan about the immediate delivery of at least some of the \$3bn worth of arms and goods the US has promised to Pakistan. Pakistani officials are worried that the US is delaying delivery of F16s.

CSO: 4600/23-E

SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE WORKERS CONDITION PRAISED

Kabul HEYWAD in Dari 23 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Wali Laywal-Saghar: "Role of the Soviet Union in the Quantitative and Qualitative Growth of Our Working Class"]

[Text] The fighting and epic-making proletariat of Russia, through its unity and alliance with the vast classes of farmers, toilers and progressive intellectuals, under the leadership of chainbreaking workers party, toppled the corrupt and oppressive czarist regime, and by breaking the chain of captivity and slavery, for the first time it established the rule of the workers and toilers on earth.

The Great October Revolution, as the most important historical event and the beginning of a new phase in the life of the human community, was not merely a national change within the boundaries of czarist Russia, but is considered as the origin of great international evolutions in the world order.

As a result of the victory of the Great October Revolution the world was divided into two opposing camps, i.e., the camp of peace and socialism and the camp of warmongerism and aggression, and a clear line was drawn between the oppressors and the oppressed in the international arena.

As a result of the victory of the Great October Revolution, the scope and depth of the class struggle has increased all over the world and the intensified struggle between imperialism and socialism has become a leading factor behind the growth of world revolutionary movements. As a result, the struggling power of the workers and toilers has risen to a global level.

The Great October Revolution landed a shattering blow on the body of the dragon of imperialism, pushed the colonialist system into a crisis, shook the unchallenged rule of imperialism on the underdeveloped countries, and bridled the untethered restive horse of imperialism for the first time.

The October Revolution reversed the balance of power on international scale which in the past had favored the savage and looting forces of imperialism over the toiling masses. The spiritual impacts of this extraordinary global change shined thunderously on the world and awakened the toiling masses of captives and the colonies from their sleep of dereliction. The newly established and young state of the Soviet Union, as a moving force of freedom in the world, and

a pivot for national liberation movements throughout the globe, became a powerful base for struggles against colonialism and imperialism. Concurrent with this extraordinary international change, the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan intensified their struggle against foreign invaders and declared Afghanistan's political independence. The young state of the Soviet Union, as the best base of support for the toilers of the world, praised the just fight and struggle of the freedom-loving people of our country by dispatching an emotional and revolutionary message from the government of the farmers and workers; and prevented the isolation of Afghanistan in the international arena, carefully conspired by the imperialist nations, by recognizing our independence.

Thus, as a result of this good-neighborly gesture and the unblemished support by the workers government of the Soviet Union, the foundations of Afghanistan's political independence became firm and the borders of our country with the birthplace of the Great October Revolution turned into the borders of peace, friendship and mutual cooperation. Growth and expansion of revolutionary movements in our country have been the results of the dynamics of the Great October Revolution in the region and in the world, and the birthplace of the Great October Revolution, as a center for dissemination of progressive thoughts in the world, has played a major role in awakening the toiling classes of Afghanistan.

Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance to Afghanistan has led to the weakening of the colonialist and imperialist positions and has played a major and noteworthy role in the creation and strengthening of our national economy. Many industrial centers, projects and public welfare facilities have been constructed and installed in our country with the Soviet Union's assistance. To give a very small sample, one could mention the diesel power plant of Herat, asphalt and concrete factory, Jangalak factory, silos in the capital and provinces, fertilizer and power plant of Mazar-i Sharif, housing construction factory, gas and petroleum exploration and extraction, Daruntah reservoir, the 70-km Nangarhar canal, Salang tunnel, Kabul-Qandahar-Turghandi highway, Kabul international airport, Politechnic Institute, Jangalak Technicom, Sher Khan bandar river port, Behsud-Jalalabad bridge, Kabul asphalt factory, Madaalabad Diesel Power Center, Naghlu hydroelectric plant, Sardeh dam, Nangarhar project, extension of power transmission lines from Pule-Khumri to Qandahar and asphalt roads, constituting 75 percent of our country's asphalt roads. In this fashion the Soviet Union has practically facilitated qualitative as well as quantitative growth of our working class by financing and creating projects, and by constructing factories and workers centers in Afghanistan. For in these projects thousands and thousands of skilled and half-skilled workers are trained and integrated into the productive and revolutionary activities. Establishing friendly relations with the first workers state in the world which believes firmly in internationalism of proletaria, counts as a strong and powerful factor in speeding revolutionary changes in our country. Workers and toilers of our country respect the Afghan-Soviet friendship, based on internationalism and patriotism which constitute the two inseparable aspects of our progressive policy, and will make every effort in strengthening and expanding it.

OFFICIAL ON SELECTION PROCESS FOR MILITARY SCHOOLING

LDO40346 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 1 Oct 81

[Interview given by Col Jamaluddin Omer, head of the Education and Training Department of the Ministry of National Defense, to unidentified Kabul radio reporter; date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] As our dear compatriots know, the academic year at military educational institutions will soon begin. According to the plan of the Ministry of National Defense, thousands of the country's youths are being called up to enroll in these institutions.

In relation to this subject we invited esteemed Col Jamaluddin Omer, head of the Education and Training Department of the Ministry of National Defense, to shed some more light on the subject. Please tell us how many students you are going to accept, from which grades will they come and to which educational institutions they will go.

[Answer] In accordance with the plan of the Ministry of National Defense for the new academic year, about 3,000-4,000 persons will be selected as students for the military academy, the technical academy, the air academy, the music school, the military school, short-term military courses and NCO courses. Among them will be students from the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th grades and the 11th grade for NCO courses, students of the 11th grade or higher for the short-term officers courses and graduates of the 12th grade or higher for the universities.

[Question] Please explain the requirements for admission to the educational institutions.

[Answer] We have no specific requirements for admission to universities and military schools. Of course, there are some general requirements for the entry of students: suitable physical condition; the proper education standard for military institutions; and the absence of a criminal record. In addition to this there are also some special standards set for some schools and professions--for instance, for the political faculty or for pilots training, which requires a special checkup and has age standards.

[Question] Please explain the stages in the selection of students.

[Answer] The Ministry of National Defense has appointed commissions which go to all the provinces and remote regions of the country and select students who meet the requirements for entry. After completing a medical checkup, they are flown to the capital in military aircraft. Here the highest ranking of the commissions makes the final selection by reviewing educational certificates and medical records and occasionally by administering a test.

CSO: 4665/4

PAPER PROTESTS RELEASE OF IRAQI 'TERRORIST DIPLOMATS'

Tehran ETTELA'AT INTERNATIONAL in English 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Provocation in New Delhi"]

[Text]

Again we witness still another violation of diplomatic etiquette by the Ba'athist regime. This time it is not a PLO representative who is shot in Beirut or in Paris but a group of students upon whom the "terrorist diplomats" open fire. The strange story is as follows:

Students affiliated with the Islamic Association of Iranian Students in India staged a demonstration on the occasion of the anniversary of the war imposed upon the Islamic Revolution of Iran. This peaceful rally had been authorized by the Indian police. The demonstration was held before the Iraqi Embassy and it consisted only in chanting slogans denouncing Saddam's regime. In the short duration of the rally the Indian police were fully in control of the situation and the students following their revolutionary discipline did not disobey the Indian laws. Suddenly, near the end of the rally, Iraqi terrorists got out of a car having diplomatic plates and start firing on the Iranian students. Some of the gunmen escaped and others were arrested and released after interrogation.

We know that it is not the first time the Ba'athist mercenaries have committed such a flagrant violation of international law. We have not forgotten how in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and elsewhere Iraqi diplomatic parcels have been full of guns and other illegal equipment to furnish the Iraqi or Iraqi paid terrorists. We have not forgotten how the so-called Iraqi "diplomats" shot and killed a French police officer before assassinating the PLO representative in Paris. Neither have we forgotten how our representatives have been threatened by the Ba'athist terrorists since the victory of the Islamic Revolution (IR) all over the world.

This time, the case is totally different. A group of students who are neither diplomats nor government employees have been chosen as a new target for this plot. Student demonstration in India, like in any other part of the world, and any other kind of rally and protest, should be tolerated and permitted if authorized by the responsible officials in advance.

Knowing and respecting these formalities the Iranian students had received official permission for their demonstration. Furthermore the property of Iraq in New Delhi was not trespassed by the rallying students. The logical question is why should such an unexpected and abnormal event take place in front of the security officials of the Indian government.

So far as India is concerned we distinguish between the position taken by the mass media and the government of Mrs. Gandhi. Unlike the former, that unfortunately has been intoxicating the public opinion in various forms concerning the Islamic Republic, the latter has been regarded as friendly. The Indian Premier as well as the Indian masses know the reasons why a revolution has taken place in Iran.

Our brothers and sisters studying in different cities in India have often complained about the biased positions taken by the Indian mass media. To their consistent demands that the authorities of the Islamic Republic break the silence, they think we observe, the authorities have always told them that they themselves can be cultural ambassadors of the Islamic Republic and their behavior could be the best, most valuable and effective means to neutralize the false reports that papers, radio and T.V. diffuse in India.

Fortunately those who have listened to the above mentioned advice know how positively their deeds have altered the situation in favor of the Islamic Republic.

Between India and Iran the friendly and historical ties are very old. We prefer not to cast unfriendly clouds over the bright oriental sky of friendship between the two countries. But the "regles de jeu" in the warm existing relations let us ask our friends to assume their responsibilities. We must ask the Indian government via her respected representative in Tehran is it acceptable that our students are fired upon by the terrorists enjoying diplomatic immunity in India? We are fully aware that the latest Iraqi provocation has been precisely calculated and the gunmen, disguised by diplomatic covers have acted by direct orders received from the Iraqi Embassy in New Delhi.

Let us assume that our students had not maintained their discipline and had attacked Saddam's terrorist center in the Indian capital. Then could we logically disapprove the reaction of our revolutionary children? The Iraqi regime should know that our cordial ties with India and the Indian people cannot be influenced by this sort of inhuman action.

Tehran and New Delhi have reasons to be proud of their existing relations. It is for this very reason that our brothers and sisters in India have protested the release of the envoy terrorists of the Ba'athist regime. We think that a firm reaction by the Indian police would prevent Iraqi agents from committing further deplorable actions in India and other parts of the world.

It is to be re-emphasized that good relations between India and Iran is what the two people desire to be strengthened, and a categorical reaction from the Indian Foreign Ministry is an inevitable, logical expectation if we really want to realize the wishes of our people.

CSO: 4600/37

CLANDESTINE RADIO WARNS OF NEW PLOT AGAINST NATION

NC061150 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Station talk]

[Text] Compatriots! We begin our talk today with a warning and with a voice rising from the depths of our hearts, with a fervor stemming from the depths of our spirits and as the true voice of the Iranian nation, a voice which, as history proves, utters no word but "Iran" and "Iranianism," which is today's warning. Know that the colonialist world devourers have hatched another plot against our homeland. Know that other General Husyers and new Ramsey Clerks have set off to throw our justice-seeking insurrection and national movement off the path once again. Knowing about this plot, we warn today that you should be awake. The East and West are plotting. They have linked their hands and their agents are trying to implement the plot. The imperialists have written a new scenario for our oppressed and Khomeyni-stricken people. They want, through deceits, to once again deceive our risen nation which is fed up with Khomeyni's Islamic oppression, terror, tortures and stonings and to once again throw our national movement into an impasse. The preliminaries of the plot have already been prepared.

The actors of this new plot who until yesterday had a role in the previous plot, today, like their former imam, are speaking of freedom, independence and justice. They are speaking of a new Islam. They are talking about a new Islamic republic the true face of which is veiled with the word "democratic." Instead of the Islamic courts, they want to set up people's courts. Instead of the secret revolution council, they want to form another secret council. They want to replace the ruling fascism with their new fascism. They want to once again send thousands of people on empty and false charges to the gallows. Instead of the Revolution Guards Corps they want to form a people's corps and to throw this at the people's throats. They want to transfer the distribution of food and rationing from the Islamic centers to people's councils. They want to tighten the chains of the nation's bondage further, to plunder our homeland and to turn our Iran into (?debris).

Compatriots, be vigilant and remember that in February 1978 one person, yes only one person from among the 36 million Iranians, shouted and warned that fascism is coming. But everyone--both the nation that had rebelled for freedom, independence and justice and those who claimed leadership, intellectualism and broad-mindedness--were deceived and fell into the traps of the colonialists. Remember how remorse

(?was in vain). The same person is once again shouting and warning for you to be vigilant. Another plot is being prepared. Be vigilant because fascism is coming in a new mask. Do not allow this insurrection to be led to an impasse. Do not allow the remainder of the Iranian Army to be destroyed. Do not allow thousands of other people to be executed by people's courts. Safeguard the (?nation) and nationalism and close the road of deceit which foreigners and their agents want to use. Know that (?if this time we are deceived again, any feeling of remorse will be too late and, this time, forever).

CSO: 4640/15

IRAN

INITIATIVES BEING UNDERTAKEN TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMY

Oil Pipelines to North

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Aug 81 p 1

[Interview with Dr Mohammad Sadeq Ayatollahi, deputy of Oil Ministry]

[Text] People should not store oil products, because the government does it for them.

Yazd--Dr Mohammad Sadeq Ayatollahi, deputy of the Oil Ministry, following a visit to Ayatollah Sadduqi in Yazd, answered questions in an interview with the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY.

He described the goal of his trip to Yazd as an investigation into the progress of building the pipeline and said: This pipeline from Esfahan to Yazd, Kerman, and Sistan-Baluchestan is under construction. With its completion before winter, we hope to be able to bring oil products from the refinery to these cities more quickly, more safely, and less expensively. And we also hope that the responsible organizations and local authorities will help in this operation.

The deputy of the Oil Ministry added: On a national level, we have more than 20,000 km of pipeline which carry crude oil and oil products. God willing, with the completion of the Rey-Rasht and Rey-Sari pipelines, the north and northeastern parts of Khorasan Province as well as Rasht, Qazvin, and Karaj will be covered by this network.

He also added: The creation of a pipeline between the Esfahan refinery and Tehran will enable us to send the surplus of the Esfahan refinery to Tehran. Of course, in our future plans for southern cities such as Chahbahar, the water routes of the Persian Gulf will be used.

Ayatollahi, concerning the long lines at gasoline stations, said: This crowding at gasoline stations is one of those things which fluctuate from day to day, because the coupons of previous and future months are used. If people would use the coupons of each month for that month only, the problem would be solved.

He added: This problem produces a psychological effect. When a person sees several vehicles waiting at a gasoline station, he thinks that tomorrow there will be no fuel and he as well joins the line. Another problem concerns the coupons with which the counterrevolutionaries have flooded the market, most of which have been collected. Concerning domestic consumption, we ask the people not to store oil products, under any circumstances, because this is what we do for them.

Ayatollahi said in conclusion: Keeping oil products at home, in addition to being a fire hazard for family members, especially children, can cause chronic diseases.

Farm Service Centers

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Sep 81 p 15

[Text] Tehran, PARS NEWS AGENCY--A member of the Construction Crusade announced in a press and radio-television interview that the plan for the creation of rural and tribal centers, near implementation, is a step in the direction of self-sufficiency and independence from the West. According to this plan, 1,600 rural and tribal service centers will be created in the villages, more than 10,000 rural Islamic societies will become official, and the general program of the Crusade and its charter concerning the function of the Crusade and its relationship with other ministries will be implemented.

Brother Abbas Akhundi, member of the Central Council of the Crusade, also told the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY that the budget of the Crusade in '60 [21 Mar 81-20 Mar 82] was about 55 billion rials. Of this amount, nothing has been set aside for the implementation of this plan during the current year. We hope that in '61 [21 Mar 82-20 Mar 83], a budget is assigned for this plan.

He added that the government requested 125 billion rials for the budget of the Crusade in '60. The government first reduced it to 80 billion rials and then to 55 billion rials.

Concerning the plan for rural and tribal service centers, he said that, in fact, an American agricultural engineering company had studied this plan in '54 [21 Mar 75-20 Mar 76], of course, for capitalistic and imperialistic purposes. Accordingly, they were to establish centers in villages to improve the conditions of the farmers. This plan was part of the Organization of Planning and Budget until '56 [21 Mar 77-20 Mar 78]. When the revolution occurred, it was stopped; but after the revolution, this plan was ratified by the Revolutionary Council with emphasis on spiritual and Islamic content as the plan for rural and tribal services and the Ministry of Agriculture was charged with its implementation. However, because of the backlog of work in this Ministry--such as land distribution

and so on--the plan did not make much progress. During the premiership of Martyr Raja'i, the Construction Crusade worked on this plan for six months.

The member of the Central Council of the Construction Crusade also said that the general program of this plan is to move towards self-sufficiency and independence from the East and the West. According to this plan, 1,600 rural centers will be established in villages within 5 years to provide for the needs of the villagers. In addition, the continuation of the work of the Crusade and rural activities are included among the programs of this plan.

Brother Abbas Akhundi, in response to a question by the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY concerning how much of this plan has thusfar been implemented and what programs have been undertaken in rural services, said: This plan is new and has not as yet been implemented. Presently, Commission No 7 of the Assembly is studying it. However, a few rural centers have been established as examples and the villagers have enthusiastically welcomed them. From the cultural and social standpoints, and in providing for the needs of farmers, these centers have been very effective and villagers have expressed their satisfaction.

According to the report of the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY, the member of the Central Council of the Construction Crusade continued his interview and, in regards to the issue of land, said: The land issue has been the essential basis of this plan and the seven-member commissions are completely coordinated with the Crusade.

Concerning the reason for conferring this plan on the Crusade by the government, he said: The reason was that at the present time, our villagers only recognize the Crusade as a representative of the government. The relationship of the Crusade with the ministries for maximum progress in providing services to the villagers has also been mentioned. Also, one of the important issues pointed out in the plan is to make official the rural Islamic assemblies. Presently, more than 10,000 Islamic assemblies are working unofficially.

The member of the Central Council of the Crusade, in regards to the aid of the Crusade to the war fronts and war inflicted regions, said: The Crusade has dispatched most of its forces to the front. Presently, the primary responsibility and the role of the Crusade concern the operations of the engineering division on the war fronts. Also, the reconstruction of war-struck regions is one of the important programs of the Crusade. This is in connection with the rural and tribal service centers. In this case, priority has been given to establishing rural service centers in the war-struck regions.

In conclusion, he made mention of Engineer Mohammad Taruchi, the supervisor of the backup headquarters of the southern front, who was

a member of the Crusade and who was martyred on the front, and said: At a time when all the counterrevolutionaries are trying to stop the progress of this revolution, we hope that despite all the problems, the Crusade will be able to take steps to advance the Islamic revolution by implementing this plan in order to bring hope to the deprived villagers that the authorities and the revolution are concerned about them. The least that will be accomplished by this plan is the education of 10,000 villagers by the University Crusade in the educational centers. Presently, about 300 persons are receiving the necessary training at the Polytechnic University, with the help of the University Crusade, to bring about maximal self-sufficiency.

Reduction of Wheat Imports

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Sep 81 p 14

[Text] Thusfar, 700,000 tons of farmers' surplus wheat have been purchased. This figure shows an increase of 300,000 tons over a similar period in the previous year.

Also, with the increase in domestic wheat production, the purchase of foreign wheat was reduced by 1.4 million tons annually. With the reduction of this amount of foreign wheat, \$420 million has been kept from leaving the country. This was announced by Mohammad Javad 'Asemipur, the general director of the National Grain Organization in a press and radio-television interview.

'Asemipur said: If we look at the report of the activities of the administration of Martyr Raja'i, we will be astonished by the progress. This progress was made at a time when various poisonous elements were trying to disrupt the situation.

He added: What was accomplished during the life of Martyr Raja'i was so significant and praiseworthy that it caused the counterrevolutionaries to despair. Today, we are approaching the anniversary of the forced war and we can inform the martyr-nurturing nation that the level of wheat production is so marvelous that it has astonished many of the experts. It must be pointed out that the plan for purchasing and selling flour and wheat has been implemented in Iran for the first time in order to eliminate the middlemen and to control the flour and wheat market and this is one of the duties of this organization. Also, with the willingness of the farmers to sell their surplus wheat to the government, to date, two months before the end of the purchasing season, about 700,000 tons of domestically produced wheat have been purchased and stored in the silos and warehouses of the Grain Organization. This figure shows an increase of 300,000 tons over a similar period in the previous year.

He added: From Khuzestan Province, despite the war, 21,000 tons of wheat were purchased. And from Kermanshahan Province, 90,000 tons of wheat were purchased, a figure showing an increase of 932 percent over the previous year. Also a look at the purchasing statistics will show that we have purchased 18,000 tons of wheat from Kurdistan Province, a 776 percent increase. Purchases from western Azarbaijan mark a 5,379 percent increase compared to the previous year. 'Asemipur added: These figures show the role of the Islamic crusaders. With this level of domestic purchasing, the purchase of foreign wheat has decreased by 1.4 million tons, which, in turn, has prevented \$420 million in national funds from leaving the country.

Also, it has halted the purchase of wheat from abroad until the end of Esfand [21 Apr-20 Mar].

'Asemipur said: As a result of the implementation of correct programs regarding the purchase of farmers' surplus wheat, the elimination of middlemen, and the imposition of controls over the wheat and flour market, the prices of these two items have decreased. The indicators of the Central Bank reveal this fact.

'Asemipur said: Presently, the wages of millers and the price of the bran needed for cattle raisers have not been fixed and the intermediary elements and the price of food products made of flour have also been fixed [as published].

'Asemipur said: Of course, there are shortcomings in the methods of purchasing wheat, which we are trying to eliminate. We propose that in purchasing rice, as well, we follow the plans of the purchase of wheat.

He then referred to the silos under construction and said that by the end of this year, four silos will have been completed in the cities of Yasuj, Borujerd, Mashhad, and Shahr-e Kurd with a full capacity of 200,000 tons. If all the silo construction programs are completed, the capacity of all the silos in the country will reach 2.07 million tons.

He then referred to the baking of machine-made bread by the Grain Organization and said: The total production of machine-made bread during six months of '60 [21 Mar 81-20 Mar 82] was 4,300 tons, which signifies an increase of 3.5 times over a similar period during the previous year.

He also announced that the subsidy which will be paid by the Grain Organization in the current year will be 29 billion [rials].

Expansion of Cooperatives

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Habibollah 'Askar-Owladi, the minister of commerce, participated in a press and radio-television interview today and provided the correspondents of the mass media with information concerning the accomplishments related to Principle 44 of the Constitution and the future programs of that ministry.

According to the report of the economic correspondent of KEYHAN, he first said: In order to better implement Principle 44 of the Constitution, three new deputy posts have been added to this Ministry. These three deputy posts are: purchasing deputy, export deputy, and cooperatives deputy. The reason for the creation of these new deputy posts was that each of the four previous branches had important jobs to do; if we were to confer on them new responsibilities, we could not expect sufficient success in our work. The minister of commerce then said: The purchasing deputy is responsible for all the purchases of the Ministry of Commerce in connection with the nationalization of foreign trade. In this section, one prepared individual will have control over all domestic and foreign purchases.

Concerning the export deputy, this deputy will be responsible for the expansion of exports so that they are done in the best possible way and the national monetary funds are increased significantly. The cooperatives deputy was also formed in order to seriously handle the cooperatives. The cooperatives must be formed as rapidly and as properly as possible in order to serve the society.

Then, concerning the ratification of the bill for the nationalization of foreign trade by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, 'Askar-Owladi said: The Assembly's Commission is completely prepared to ratify this bill. Of course, in some instances revisions must be made. The Assembly's Commission believes that the problems must be dealt with realistically.

Upon approval by the Commission, we are fully prepared to go to the Assembly with any kind of explanation about the bill in order to accept the proposal of the representative brothers and implement this principle of the Constitution. 'Askar-Owladi then said: If the Ministry of Commerce were to undertake distribution on a retail level, it would be out of line with Principle 44. If, for instance, this Ministry should want to distribute its steel directly, this would be out of line with the implementation of the foreign trade policy. Of course, in order to prevent misuses in distribution, the Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Guild-Related Affairs, with certain changes, will supervise distribution and will try to prevent

the cooperatives which will be established from becoming places of plunder. In this regard, the Ministry of Commerce proposes the establishment of limited cooperatives. These cooperatives must include the downtrodden of every trade within that guild. With lowered prices of shares of every guild unit, they should be affordable. Therefore, distribution will be done by the cooperatives, with the approval of the Ministry of Commerce, guild-related courts, guild committees, and the Chamber of Commerce. The study of the distribution plan by the cooperatives will be completed in the next 7-10 days.

'Askar-Owladi said: One of the most important goals of this Ministry is to form the cooperatives so that distribution is carried out in a more appropriate manner.

'Askar-Owladi added: Those in the society who have caused high prices and stockpiling and who commit these two kinds of infamy try to make foreign trade look bad in this society.

He added: Based on the studies which have been done, when the cooperatives are established, they will be put in charge of distribution.

Of course. we will put primary consumer goods at their disposal and, if necessary, this will be done through the cooperatives and government offices.

He said: During the time of the tyrant, this country was a consumer's market. Since the revolution, imports have decreased and efforts are being made to strengthen the established centers in order to improve the situation of imports.

He said: In the private sector, we are pursuing the stockpilers, price hikers, and plunderers in order to eliminate them. However, the private sector will be strengthened by distribution.

'Askar-Owladi then referred to the export of non-oil products and said: Under present circumstances, non-oil products must be encouraged and certain provisions must be made in this regard to bring in funds from the export of non-oil products and also to decrease smuggling.

He said: To increase exports, we must also expand export cooperatives. The preliminary steps for this have been taken. 'Askar-Owladi added: This year, we have more than 50,000 tons of pistachios and this figure is quite significant.

Also, the level of domestic rice production has reached one million tons and the wheat is quite good. This is truly something to be proud of.

'Askar-Owladi said: The Islamic assemblies in the Ministry of Commerce have worked well so far and we will make use of them. But it must be said that the task of the Islamic assemblies is to encourage good deeds and discourage evil. If they decide to govern, they will be deviating from the right path.

In conclusion, 'Askar-Owladi said: If the country wants to import its needs, it must import from countries which offer better conditions and we will buy goods without any preference.

Land Distribution

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Sep 31 p 6

[Exerpt] After the flames of the Islamic revolution of Iran reached their height in '56 [21 Mar 77-20 Mar 78], under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, this pillar of uprisers and suppressor of oppressors, after the participation of all strata and classes in this great Islamic movement, after the persistence of this movement, after the passage of one year since the crusaders who confronted the regime were martyred, after the gradual martyrdom of thousands of our brothers and sisters, after the crippling of a large number of those who raised their voices during the days of uprising, and after the continuation of this movement, finally, on 22 Bahman 57 [11 Feb 79], the people of Iran attained their greatest religious and political glory. With the liberation of the great nation from the shackles of colonialism and its domestic and foreign siblings, the deprived farmers, which form a large percentage of the country's population, and the supporters of the revolution attained the right to be free of the shackles of the dictatorship of local mini-shahs who acted uniformly under the supervision of the big idol. They demanded to taste of true independence, freedom, and the Islamic Republic (their true weapon in the days of blood and fire). As a result of the operations of the transitional government and Mr Izadi, the minister of agriculture of this revolutionary government, all of their wishes turned into a mirage. The bad policies which were formed as a result of the liberal thinking and liberal nature of the officials of the government doubled the ruling power of the local mini-shahs in certain regions. The khans and landowners who felt ill at ease in the villages during the revolution and had preferred to escape rather than stay, due to the revolutionary and Islamic wrath of the people, now returned, happy and proud, to the villages.

This was a good excuse for those groups who were waiting for such an event to seemingly defend the deprived people under these conditions. We saw how the deprived and downtrodden people of Torkaman-Sahra, Anzali, Kurdistan, Khuzestan, etc. were liberated from suffering. In any case, the occupation of the spy nest was a new step in the history of the struggle of the downtrodden of the world. This movement was a touchstone for the separation of the impurities from the

purities and the elimination of the deviant figures by the people. In the course of this great movement, the Ministry of Agriculture took steps in a new direction, which was the wish of all of the villagers, and placed the issue of land as uppermost on its list of programs. Thus, it removed a great excuse from the opportunists and the proposal for distributing and revitalizing the land, which was approved by Grand Ayatollahs Meshkini, Montazeri, and Beheshti, and was then ratified by the Revolutionary Council, was implemented as one of the rightful demands of the villagers. In this way, those of the large rural stratum who were left disappointed and helpless due to the actions of the transitional government once again saw a ray of hope. With the formation of seven-member commissions in the cities, the opponents began objecting to this proposal by raising issues such as religious legitimacy and production declines. In Esfahan Province, they can be divided into three groups:

1. Those who question the legitimacy of land distribution and consider it as a preliminary step toward changing the country to communism.
2. Those who fear the disorganization of affairs and the executive problems and who believe that production must be handled by the landowners, but with controls. However, it must be pointed out that in the combination of capitalism and feudalism, those who control the economic arteries impose their own views.
3. Large landowners and capitalists whose interests were somehow threatened and who, it can ultimately be said, were the organizers of all the opposition.

Of course, we cannot ignore the dependent political factions who can be an important and effective factor in creating differences and expressing certain viewpoints. The makeup of these three groups can be a factor opposing the Imam's line (the current leadership in how the bill is supported and ratified). Issuing underground publications, circulating open and secret letters, threatening the farmers, and making political threats are among the various methods used by this group. On the other hand, the ties between the pseudo-religious large landowners and the opponents of Islam have always brought despair and hopelessness to the villagers, such that most of them (the villagers) think that Islam supports feudalism. Finally, these events continued to the extent that they caused the temporary suspension of Paragraph C [jim]. Here are the experiences we had gained before the suspension of Paragraph C.

1. Political Effects

- A. The breakdown of all the oppressive systems ruling the villages and the return of the Islamic personality of the villagers, which had

been forgotten as a result of several years of rule by the landowners.

B. The breakdown of the myth of administration and control by the landowners so that the villagers themselves, despite the lack of resources, were able to obtain the desired results through their own administration.

C. The clarification of the anti-subjugation and anti-dictatorial nature of Islam and the Imam's line.

2. Economic Effects

The economic rule of the villagers has had the following effects:

A. The economic system has been changed to the disadvantage of the large ruling landowners and to the advantage of the treasury and the farmers. Since the resources of the landowners, such as land, workers, and the farmers who needed work, have been taken away from the landowners, the opportunity for one-sided investments and the imposition of the previous oppressive policies have become non-existent.

B. The farmers, with their land (uncultivated and barren) and the loan put at their disposal by the commission, will generally realize the necessity of economic independence.

C. The distribution of land has resulted in the return of a large number of the villagers who had migrated to the cities and this can be an important and effective factor in increasing production.

D. In some regions, due to the distribution of land coinciding with the lack of transference of the necessary tools and equipment from the large landowners to the farmers and due to the economic crisis, the opportunity for investments has decreased and the landowners' fear of the future has, in practice, prevented production increases.

Note: The study of the economic effects not only concerns the actions of the commission for land distribution, but it depends on the whole political atmosphere.

The Reason for the Land Not Being Cultivated

1. In regions where farmers or landowners have been unable to reach a just agreement, cultivation has been postponed. One of the characteristics of these regions is that the existing land has been confiscated by the villagers themselves. This has caused the reappearance of the enmity of many years. Now, neither side can achieve results through discussions and negotiations. On the other hand, the landowners have escalated the crisis by signing contracts with the villagers of other regions.

2. The interest of the landowners in creating industrial and animal husbandry complexes so that the farmers would have no claims to the land later on.

3. The buying and selling of the land of small landowners in order to create non-agricultural units in cases where the lack of sufficient executive power and the fear of land distribution have resulted in the cultivation of the land. In conclusion, it must be pointed out that with the supervision and the continual actions of the Cultivation Council and other institutions as well as the rural councils, this situation has been prevented to a great extent.

Ban on Cosmetic Imports

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] The importation of any raw material for cosmetics has been declared prohibited in the country. Permits will be issued for the production of permitted products in 1360 [21 Mar 81-20 Mar 82] at an amount equal to 30 percent of the average amount spent on imported raw materials for the years '58 and '59 [21 Mar 79-20 Mar 81].

In this regard, this announcement was addressed to all the producers of cosmetics by the Ministry of Industry.

The Prophet has said: "Woe be to the people who wear what they do not weave." The motto of the Ministry of Industry regarding "neither Eastern nor Western, but Islamic Republic" suggests that we not consume what we do not produce unless it is a vital necessity. Hence, the Ministry of Industry, after the necessary studies and consultation with the Ministry of Health and the producers of cosmetics, has announced the following.

1. The import of all raw material for cosmetics is banned and only the import of the raw material for the following is permitted.

- A. All kinds of cremes and powders
- B. Lipstick
- C. Perfume, cologne, and deodorant (non-spray)
- D. Cleansing creme
- E. Hair coloring

The production of other products is banned and with this announcement their permits are revoked . . .

Note. In order to aid the production units, previous orders for raw materials which are used in products other than those mentioned above

must be made into finished products at the latest by the end of 1361 [20 Mar 1983], with the knowledge of the Ministry of Industries. Obviously, at the end of the above period, the products will be banned and will be subject to the related regulations.

2. The payment of any kind of royalty and the like by domestic companies and production units to foreign companies and producers is forbidden.

3. The import of any kind of glass or packaging items for cosmetics will be prohibited from the beginning of 1361 [21 Mar 82] and the factories and producers of cosmetics must purchase their needs from domestic producers.

Note 1. Due to the inadequate capacity to produce domestic glass, the Ministry of Industries will take the necessary steps and make recommendations to the glass producers for the production of the non-deluxe glass needed by producers of cosmetics.

Note 2. For the current year of 1360 [21 Mar 81-20 Mar 82], the producers of cosmetics may purchase their glass from abroad in an amount equal to 25 percent of the average funds paid in '58 and '59 [21 Mar 79-20 Mar 81].

4. The level of raw material for producing permitted items in 1360 shall be set at 30 percent of the average expenditures for all the imported raw materials of 1358 and 1359.

Note. Licensed producers of cosmetics may transfer the funds specified for the import of raw materials or packaged items only through 1360 and can take the necessary steps to make up their shortages.

5. The import of any boxes, decorative paper, metal and non-metal boxes with commercial markings, or printed material to be used in the packaging or decoration of cosmetics is prohibited.

6. The Ministry of Industries emphatically recommends to the producers of cosmetics that they use domestic products whenever possible and try to find new domestic sources for their raw material needs because, in the future, more restrictions will be placed on the entry of raw materials.

7. Obviously, this Ministry will not hesitate to offer any assistance to those who request it, in order to move towards industrial self-sufficiency.

8. Licensed producers may receive their allocated foreign currency for the import of raw material and glass by filling out the attached form and going to room 125 of the Ministry of Industries.

9593

CSO: 4640/5

SOCIETY OF AUTHORS' ANTIREGIME STATEMENT REPORTED

NC080003 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] The Society of Iranian Authors has issued a statement calling on all the people of Iran and the world to defend the political prisoners in Iran. We draw your attention to parts of this statement:

Oh combatant Iranian people, oh freedom-seeking people of the world: The Islamic Republic has reached such a point in confronting the political forces of the country and the people's desire for freedom and independence that it knows no limit in committing its brutal actions. For the past 2 and 1/2 years this regime has wasted all the gains of the revolutionary movement of Iran, has trampled on all the political and [words indistinct] rights of the people and has (?executed) groups and groups of protesting and dissatisfied people. It set the machinery of torture to work and took the final step (?by breaking up) the people's peaceful demonstrations with the bullets of its revolution guards (?and by starting) the killing of [word indistinct] and political prisoners.

In the sinister race which has begun to kill Iran's revolutionary youths, the regime's shar' magistrates are displaying their overt grudges and (?hatreds) for renowned combatants and those who, for years, resisted the past despotic regime and who have bright records of fighting for freedom. They are secretly executing them on empty charges. (?Now) the lives of many of the country's outstanding political combatants are in danger in the prisons of the (?ruling) regime. Abolfazl Qasemi, a (?progressive) and freedom-seeking author who has spent a lifetime in [word indistinct] (?Iranian history) and in combating despotism and reaction, has been in prison for over a year now on false charges and without being given a trial.

Oh combatant Iranian people, oh freedom-seeking people of the world; the lives of combatants and of hundreds and thousands of unknown but determined and undefeatable revolutionary children of our homeland are in danger now. Prevent the execution of these brave and revolutionary women and men of Iran (?with your struggles). Do not allow the agents of the clerical regime to shed the blood of these freedom fighters. Defend the political prisoners.

[Signed] The Society of Iranian Authors, Shahrivar, 1360. [Month ending 22 September 1980]

CSO: 4640/15

RAMSAR TO GET MARITIME CARGO FACILITIES

Moscow VODNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by M. Berchiyan, our special correspondent in Baku]

[Text] Ramsar is an Iranian town on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. There is no port here, or even a moorage. Nevertheless, Ramsar was chosen as the terminal point for locating a special floating dock which began its trip at the West German city of Mannheim.

The operations plan has been approved by the Main Shipping Office for Extra-Heavy Cargo of the Caspian Shipping Lines and the Brown-Boveri Company. Two 145-ton transformers for Mannheim have been shipped to Dortmund on the river. Here the cargo was waiting for another floating dock--a maritime one--on which the transformers would be delivered to Rotterdam.

The Caspian icebreaker "Captain A. Radzhabov" arrived in Rotterdam from Finland after warranty repairs. It is now making its long-distance voyage towing the special floating dock on the route: North Sea - Kiel Canal - Baltika - Volga-Baltic Canal - Volga River - Caspian Sea.

Why were the Iranian towns of Enzeli and Nowshahr not chosen for the off-loading point for the transformers instead of the empty shore at Ramsar? It is because the whole southern coast of the Caspian is crossed by small streams flowing from the high mountains, and the bridges over them are not dependable for extra-heavy freight. The seaside resort town of Ramsar is located closer than the other places to the site where the electrical power plant is being built.

The cargo delivery facility on the Caspian coast at Ramsar has progressed to the digging of a 100-meter canal. Here further work on staging by tugboat is being assigned to two small auxiliary vessels that came to this operation on the final stage of a long voyage. With their help, the floating dock will be put in the canal, and they will lead to the road which is also being built. Here the floating dock will lower its stern ramp on which the trailers are to be raised. Functioning together are hydraulic lifters on which the transformers had been mounted in Mannheim. The low-speed convoy is headed for the new electric power station.

The first part of the operation was crossing the North Sea and the Baltic Sea-- which was successful. At present, the convoy is sailing in the internal waterways of our country.

Operation "Ramsar" is headed by Captain Aleksandr Fyodorovich Filiminov who is the captain of the ship "Captain A. Radzhabov" and also a worthy worker of the Transport Service of the Azarbayjan SSR.

CSO: 1829/26

BRIEFS

MAJLIS SESSION INTERRUPTED--The session of the mullahs' Majlis was strongly disrupted today during a speech by the first prime minister of Khomeyni's regime, Mehdi Bazargan. The regime's radio, which was relaying this session live, cut its program after the disruption of the session. In his speech Bazargan said that the present terrifying oppression in Iran has endangered the people and religion, and that the wave of executions is intensifying the (?spirit) of vengeance. At the beginning of Khomeyni's sedition, Mehdi Bazargan--acting according to General Huyser's plan and with Qarebaghi's cooperation--paved the ground for shattering the Iranian armed forces. It is said that with the cooperation of Ebrahim Yazdi, Mehdi Bazargan received a namelist from U.S. officials of armed forces leaders who should be executed. This namelist was placed at the disposal of the mullah's Revolution Council. [Text] [NC072340 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 7 Oct 81]

FORMER PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO UN--Following the strong protest made by the leader of the national resistance movement of Iran, Dr Shapur Bakhtiar, to the UN Human Rights Commission, which avoided condemning the mass executions of combatant Iranian youths, the former prime minister of Iran, 'Ali Amini, sent a cable yesterday [as heard] to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim describing this policy as astonishing. 'Ali Amini said that while more than 100 innocent Iranian people are being murdered daily by the executioners of the Islamic regime, the UN refuses even to condemn this act. He added that the result of this policy will be for Iran's future rule to review its relations with the UN. [Text] [NC072324 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 7 Oct 81]

CLANDESTINE CLAIMS PURGE IMMINENT--A Free Voice of Iran correspondent has reported that Khomeyni's Islamic Republic has prepared a long namelist of officers and NCO's of the armed forces and intends to execute them immediately on various charges, including cooperation with the Mojahedin-e Khalq and coup attempts, once the armed demonstrations and street clashes end. Khomeyni's regime has recently realized that (?large) quantities of arms and ammunition have disappeared from the Iran-Iraq war front. It is not yet clear whether the arms and ammunition have been placed at the disposal of [word indistinct] or other groups. The list of names of the officers and NCO's has not been revealed, but it is said that many of the present commanders of the armed forces units are included in it. [Text] [NC071644 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 7 Oct 81]

GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO SUE KENYAN PAPER

Libel Alleged

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 24 Sep 81 p 4

[For related material please see JPRS 79256 Sub-Saharan Report No 2506, 20 Oct 81 pp 21-22 article titled "Qadhdhafi Is Dared To Sue Newspaper."]

[Letter To Editor]

[Text]

Libya has threatened to sue 'The Standard' over the publication of a memorandum issued "to all participant states in the 18th Summit Conference of the Organisation of African Unity" in Nairobi in June.

Following is the letter sent to 'The Standard' by Mr. M. A. Khan, a Nairobi advocate who is acting as a lawyer for Libya.

**UNDER CERTIFICATE
OF POSTING**

16th September, 1981

The Editor,
The Standard,
P.O. Box 30000,
NAIROBI.

The Standard Newspapers Limited,
P.O. Box 30000,
NAIROBI.

Dear Sirs.

I act for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya its Embassy and H. E. Dr. Ali A. Tureiki, The Foreign Minister of Libya and under their instructions I write as under:

My clients' attention has been drawn to the contents of the Editorial Page in the issue of *The Standard* of the July 17, 1981 entitled "You're Backward, Gadhafi Tells Black Africa — The 'Memo' That Shows up Libya," and the editorial entitled "Libya Insults Black Africa."

These reports purport to reproduce and comment upon a "Memorandum" supposedly issued by my client, H. E. Dr. Tureiki, the Foreign Minister on behalf of the State of Libya. You state that the same is a "Memorandum" to "all participant states in the 18th Summit Conference of the Organisation of African Unity." You further state that the "Memorandum" is "signed by the Head of the Libyan delegation to the 18th O.A.U. Summit in Nairobi."

Both these statements by you are completely untrue. My clients deny completely and forcefully that said Memorandum was issued by them. The Government of Libya has not issued the said Memorandum at any time. Nor has the distinguished Lead-

Office of the Delegation of the SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH to the 18th ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY CONFERENCE Nairobi, Kenya

The enclosed memorandum by Brother Ali Abdel Salam Tureiki is forwarded with the compliments of the SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH

THIS is the official 'Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya' complimentary slip accompanying the memorandum issued by Ali Abdel-Salam Tureiki, head of the Libyan delegation to the 18th O.A.U. Summit in Nairobi. The memo appears on the right.

er of the Libyan Delegation, H. E. Dr. Tureiki, The Libyan Foreign Minister, at any time signed such a memorandum. Your own 'facsimile' shows no signature, whether Dr. Tureiki's or anyone else's.

It would have been a simple matter for you to have checked with the Kenya Foreign Office as to whether they had received the "Memorandum". This your report shows has not been done. Or with any other Foreign Office official amongst O.A.U. Member States to ascertain whether they or any of them had received the "Memorandum". This too is absent in your report.

If such a "Memorandum" had been sent you should have expected that exception would have been taken to the contents by the Foreign Office of the Republic of Kenya and other O.A.U. Member States and that some Official Protest lodged. This too you could have checked. And this also you have not done.

If the "Memorandum" were addressed as it shows by your own 'facsimile' to "All Participant States" then it would be received by the various Foreign Offices in the O.A.U. Member States and there would be no necessity of stating as your Editorial records it "his surfaced in Nairobi".

The fact is no such "Memorandum" was ever received by the Fore-

ign Office of the Republic of Kenya or any O.A.U. Member State from any clients, nor has the Government of Libya received any protest or complaint from any O.A.U. Member Government. And the simple reason is that no such Memorandum was ever written or sent by Libya to anyone.

It is strange that out of over 50 Governments and hundreds of newspapers in O.A.U. Africa only *The Standard* alone has discovered this malicious "Memorandum", and 'exposed' it.

These untrue statements and their reckless and/or malicious publication have been made without truth, justification or lawful excuse and has tended to degrade, revile or expose to hatred ridicule and contempt my clients with intent of disturbing the peace and friendship between Kenya and Libya. They have also constituted a most serious and damaging libel upon my clients and each of them.

My mandatory instructions therefore are that unless within seven (7) days from the date hereof:—

- You produce to me the photo-stat copy of the Memorandum including the signature and the State Stamp thereon to enable me to show it to my clients;
- Publish in the next issue of your newspaper a full and complete

withdrawal and apology in terms to be approved by me on my clients behalf in as prominent a position as the Article complained of;

(c) Pay to my clients a proper and suitable sum as damages for the injury to the reputation and for the embarrassment and distress caused to them which my clients will donate to a charity of your choice in Kenya and;

(d) Indemnify my clients in respect of the costs which they and each one of them will have incurred in this matter.

I am to take steps to file appropriate court proceedings against yourselves.

I am as per my instructions copying this letter to The Honourable The Minister for Foreign Affairs, The Honourable The Minister for Information and The Honourable The Minister for State in the Office of The President and also The Secretary General of the O.A.U. for their information.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. KHAN.

c.c.

1. The Honourable,
The Minister for
Foreign Affairs,
P.O. Box 30551,
Nairobi.

2. The Honourable,
The Minister for Information &
Broadcasting,
P.O. Box 30025,
Nairobi.

3. The Honourable,
The Minister of State,
P.O. Box 30510,
Nairobi.

4. The Secretary General,
The Organisation of African Unity,
P.O. Box 3243,
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

5. The Charge De Affairs,
The Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,
Nairobi.



الجمهورية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH

A MEMORANDUM TO ALL PARTICIPANT STATES IN THE 18th
SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN
UNITY

Brothers

With the victorious ending of the 18th Summit Conference of the Organisation of African Unity, it is the duty of all participant States not only to rejoice at the successes that have been achieved but also, in the interests of African unity, to acknowledge and correct the subversive policies that have threatened this victory.

It must be said that the chief of these subversive policies has been the activities of some members who have tried to discredit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to deny the Brother Colonel Muammar Gaddafi his rightful status of leadership. Some regimes, jealous of the brilliant successes of the Libyan Revolution, are never ceasing in their attempts to prevent the purity of the Brother Colonel's teachings from benefiting all Africa in its struggle against imperialism. In those days, when Africa is in the shadow of the American imperialist threat, such betrayal serves the enemies of Africa and cannot be allowed.

It is well understood that the attitude of these States is basically due to a lack of political and social development through the influence of the cultural backwardness that afflicts much of Africa. Their corrupt regimes stifle the voices of their people who hear the call of their brothers but cannot answer. The voices of their people must be heard! These regimes must be compelled to accept the leadership of those who are fitted to lead, they cannot be permitted to play an equally negative role at next year's Summit in Tripoli, or continue with their disruptive activities in the meantime.

The 1982 Summit will take place in a greatly different atmosphere from the Summit that has just ended in Nairobi. It will be the most important milestone in the history of the OAU. The delegates of the great States of black Africa will be required to rise to the enlightened and progressive political and cultural level they will find there. In this stimulating revolutionary atmosphere they must be determined to work together unanimously under the guidance of Chairman Brother Colonel Muammar Gaddafi for the greater unity of Africa and extermination of Africa's enemies.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya congratulates the member States of the OUA on their recognition of Africa's need for the leadership of Brother Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and is confident that the 1982 Summit will be an overwhelming victory for the African Revolution over its imperialist enemies.

ALI ABDEL-GALAM TURKI

HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE

SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYAH TO THE

18TH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 25 Sep 81 p 4

[Text]

FREE officers in Libya have managed to leak an account of Gaddafi's recent crimes. They say Gaddafi has executed 91 officers. His aides also killed all the soldiers who were wounded in the fighting in Uganda so as to prevent bitter feeling on the part of their colleagues.

Among the Libyan public figures whom Gaddafi has killed in Europe have been journalists, businessmen, students, workers and diplomats.

Gaddafi's henchmen have killed 6,000 citizens and hung their bodies in the public squares, to terrorise the Libyan people. They have also arrested 2,000 people in the middle of the night.

The list of Libyan victims cited by the free officers, who number in the hundreds, includes the following:

On 28 March, 1980, a Libyan journalist, Muhammad Mustafa Ramadan, was murdered. He worked in the Arab Department of the B.B.C. He was killed by the Libyan "murder squad" after concluding his Friday prayers in a London mosque.

A Libyan lawyer, Mahmud Nafi, was murdered in his office in London on April 25, 1980.

A Libyan businessman, I'arf Abd al-Jalil, was shot and killed in April 1980 near the De Barry coffee house in the heart of Rome. His murderer was Yusef Masrata.

The body of the Libyan businessman, Muhammad Salam ar-Retimi, was found in his car in Rome on March 21, 1980.

A Libyan, Abd Allah al-Qazimi, was murdered in May, 1980, near a railway station in Rome.

A Libyan diplomat, Omran al-Mahadi, who worked in the Libyan embassy in Bonn, was shot and killed on May 9, 1980, in the centre of the city. His murderers were Libyan intelligence personnel.

Shots were fired at the Libyan

LIBYA has threatened to sue "The Standard" for allegedly spelling the name of the country's leader, Col. Muammar Gaddafi, by publishing a memorandum issued to delegates attending last June's O.A.U. Heads of State Summit in Nairobi by the leader of the Libyan delegation.

The following are just some of the many incidents of human rights violations in Libya, murders of Libyan nationals abroad, and support for international terrorism by the Gaddafi regime.

citizen Muhammad Abu Salam as he left his office at an Arab translating agency in the Kensington section of London.

A Libyan exile, Abd al-Latif al-Munawar, was murdered on April 28, 1980. His body was discarded in one of the suburbs of Beirut.

The decapitated body of a Libyan worker, Abu Bakar Abd ar-Rahman, was found in Athens on May 21, 1980.

On May 21, 1980, a criminal, Mansur Balqasin, tried to murder Muhammad Salam al-Fazzani, owner of the Al-Andalus restaurant near a railway station in Rome.

During March, 1980, the following people were murdered in Milan: Omar Taher ad-Dagisi, Muhammad Besone, Muhammad Hussein as-Sagie, Muhammad Foad Abu Hajir, a lawyer Muhammad Abd as-Salam Rafe, a lawyer Osman al-Bizanti, a Libyan citizen Oz ad-Din al-Hadadi, and others.

In March, 1979, 20 Libyan officers were executed after returning from military training in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. They were accused of setting up a secret organisation against Gaddafi.

The Libyan National Movement then called upon the masses in Libya and outside its borders to oppose the Gaddafi regime and to expose the truth about his absolute dictatorship. The movement says that prisoners are kept for long periods in Gaddafi's jails, secretly and in illegal conditions.

They are subjected to cruel, violent treatment and to physical and mental tortures by specialists in such techniques, who force the prisoners to make false statements and sign forged documents.

Western intelligence circles have much evidence that Gaddafi is financing and training European organisations that carry out political terror, mainly in Ireland, Italy and West Germany.

In a Press release issued on October 25, 1980, Fakh al-Masoudi, one of the leaders of the Libyan opposition, stated that the only thing Gaddafi had given the Libyan people was corruption, destruction and anarchy. He noted Gaddafi's dubious

connections in aiding international terrorist gangs and Fascist organisations throughout the world.

Gaddafi has also attacked mosques and arrested worshippers.

Groups of Libyan students have fled to other Arab States to finish their studies. The students say "Gaddafi's terror and pressure have made Libya unbearable."

Gaddafi's call for the establishment of a mercenary army have also failed, after he publicised notices in the Press asking discharged soldiers from any Arab army to join the Libyan army.

He then tried another system, forcibly recruiting Arab students into his Libyan Muslim Corps, giving them military training and sending them to Arab countries to carry out terrorist missions.

Gaddafi also uses standard pressure techniques, such as threats, dismissal from work and confiscation of workers' pay which has been deposited in banks, in order to force his subjects to join the Libyan army.

Travellers arriving from Tripoli say that no one in Libya feels safe, since search has taken over all institutions, due to the "revolutionary committees" which Gaddafi has imposed on the Libyan people.

On March 15, 1981, the "revolutionary committees" in Tripoli carried out high-level purges, and set up a special court to "eliminate the enemies of the people who are trying to return the previous regime to power".

One of the Egyptian teachers living in Libya died on November 14 due to medical neglect by the Libyan authorities. Egyptians living in Libya have also complained about poor treatment by official bodies, due to their refusal to join Gaddafi's army.

Twenty-one young men in black hoods marched in a small park opposite U.N. headquarters carrying signs denouncing the rule of Gaddafi. They said they were Libyan students in American schools, but declined to give their names on the grounds that they feared retaliation against their families back home and against themselves.

One of the signs they carried bore a drawing of Gaddafi and read,

"Wanted for murder, Dead or Alive, the Dictator". Other signs called for a stop to unjust trials, killing of the innocent, and violations of human rights in Libya.

One demonstrator told a reporter there were 7,000 Libyan students in the United States and some of them were demonstrating in Seattle, Washington, St. Louis, Missouri and New Orleans, Louisiana, as well as New York, to commemorate the hanging of three students in Libya four years ago.

•Recently the Libyan National Association held a conference in Cairo, which was attended by a large number of Libyan nationals residing in Egypt, as well as by many Islamic and public leaders, to discuss Gaddafi's policy with regard to Islam.

The chairman of the association, Mr. Mustafa al-Burhli, speaking at the opening of the conference, called for action against Gaddafi's anti-Islamic deeds.

At its conclusion, the association published a statement to the effect that Gaddafi was conducting a premeditated campaign against Islam, in order to foster animosity and aggression, as expressed in the desecration of graves and the casting of corpses into the sea, interference with the burial of those murdered abroad, as well as the persecution and murder of clergymen.

•The Libyan regime has turned terror and subversion into a central tool of its foreign policy. Gaddafi supports terrorist organizations elsewhere inside Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco, Oman and Somalia and other areas.

In Lebanon, the leader of the Shi'ite community, the Imam Musa Sadr, and other leading figures, have been murdered for their activities against Libyan interests and influence in Lebanon.

•Libya instructs, arms and finances the activities of armed ele-

ments working to subvert "moderate" regimes. As a result of such activities, relations have been severed with several African countries in recent years, such as the Central African Republic, Senegal, Guinea, Gambia, Ghana and Sierra Leone. These Libyan activities damage Western interests and help advance those of the Soviet Union.

•Gaddafi's vision of an Islamic revival, and his leadership ambitions, have led him to support and encourage Islamic subordinates to rebel against the central authority of their countries. The Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, various countries in Africa are such examples. Gaddafi also supports the Khmer Rouge regime in Iraq and its Islamic revolution.

•Since Gaddafi came to power in 1969, Libya has given support to almost every terrorist movement in the world, whether secretly or openly. He has expressed support for the I.R.A.'s armed struggle in Ireland and for the Basque separatist movement in Spain.

The ties between Libya and the Italian Red Brigades, the Red Army in Japan and the Baader-Meinhof gang in Germany are also well-documented. Furthermore, it is known that Carlos, one of the central figures in international terror, maintains close ties with Libya.

•Libya serves as a sanctuary for those who carry out acts of terrorism throughout the world. Aliphatic H. Jackson and numerous other political refugees in Libya. Moreover, Libya also maintains more than 20 bases and camps in which terrorists and subversive elements of various nationalities are trained.

In addition, Libya's diplomatic missions play a part in promoting international terrorist activities. Its diplomatic pouches constitute an efficient and secure channel for transferring weapons, explosives and forged documents to the terrorists.

FRENCH AUTHOR SEES QADHDHAFI AS SEEKING MODERATION

Paris LE MATIN in French 3 Aug 81 p 10

[Interview with Thierry de Beauce, French author, by Laurent Dispot, LE MATIN staff correspondent; date and place not specified]

[Text] Behind the numerous statements made, there is a relative coherence in Libyan policy, states Thierry de Beauce having interviewed one of the most controversial men of the moment. Thierry de Beauce, international relations expert and author of "L'Ile Absolue, Essai sur le Japon" [The Absolute Island, and Essay on Japan] (1979) and of "Desire de Guerre, la France dans le Troisieme Conflit Mondial" [Desire for War, France in the Third World War] (1981), has just had the occasion to have a long, private meeting with Colonel Qadhdhafi, the Libyan chief of state. He gave us his impressions of this interview.

[Question] The American magazine NEWSWEEK has just entitled one of its covers, "Qadhdhafi, the Most Dangerous Man in the World." What do you think of this, after having spent several hours in a private interview with this "international public enemy No 1?"

[Answer] In effect, there is a real American press campaign against the Libyan regime. In the United States each administration has its pet hates. One could prepare a list: Nasir, Fidel Castro, the Palestinians. Today, it is Qadhdhafi's turn to be in the focus. After all, it is better to find a foreign explanation for the troubles which gnaw at a country. Are there troubles in the Philippines? It is Qadhdhafi's fault. The Red Brigades in Italy? That's Qadhdhafi, too. The Basques in Spain? Qadhdhafi. The troubles in Africa? It is still Qadhdhafi. The Palestinian conflict? Qadhdhafi again. You do not build a reasonable policy on such examples of paranoia.

[Question] What about terrorism? Colonel Qadhdhafi is strongly suspected of organizing it and of indirectly controlling it.

[Answer] If he is a terrorist, he should be condemned. However, too often the charge of terrorism serves as an alibi for weakness elsewhere. It avoids having to consider basic problems or it deflects attention from more serious evidence: the terrorist policy of the State of Israel, for example. Is someone who drops bombs

on a foreign capital, under the pretext that he has been quite officially ordered to do so by a sovereign state, less questionable than I don't know what splinter group of revolutionaries? Add up the horror involved, and you will see the difference.

[Question] In your view, what of the Libyan policy of intervention in Chad?

[Answer] Qadhdhafi has experienced the temptation of Bismarck: extending his empire by force. Then he had to consider that it was not so simple. You do not join so easily with a weaker neighbor. There are no longer dynastic marriages. Thus, the union with Tunisia has been challenged, and union with Chad is no longer discussed. Officially, Libya is content to show its influence there, to maintain order, and to prevent the installation of a regime that would be hostile to it. Its troops reportedly will be reduced in number. By the nature of things Libya must have a realistic and prudent state policy. Compared with the policy of Bismarck, Qadhdhafi seems to want to carry on a policy like that of Metternich and become one of the essential partners of the status quo in Africa.

[Question] However, the African countries regularly denounced his interventions.

[Answer] Panic serves both to justify foreign assistance and to erase domestic problems. We should not always submit our analyses to the excuses made by others. Moreover, the African countries tend to use a kind of double language, since they have just agreed to give Libya the position of OAU president for 1982, at the conference in Nairobi. The effort is not unskillful: they have recognized the legitimacy of Qadhdhafi in Africa, but at the same time they have discreetly involved him in the respectable continental alliance. In 1982, he will have to play the game of African responsibility. Metternich did not hesitate to do that. Look, in the Sahara conflict he is playing a moderating role and comes to the aid of the king of Morocco, against all expectations. Would it have been possible to begin to negotiate if the Libyans, who supported the POLISARIO, had not clearly shown their wish to favor a dialogue? In Black Africa, Libya is showing a more supple attitude regarding Chad. One can even imagine that normal diplomatic relations will resume between Libya and all of the moderate African regimes.

[Question] Qadhdhafi preaches the unification of the Arab nation, even the unification of Islam. What is Libyan policy in this regard?

[Answer] In the name of the Arab nation, Qadhdhafi today seems to choose moderation. After the Tammouz raid, it was very clear: priority belonged to the struggle against Israel. That was enough to justify a rapprochement with the conservative regimes, a return to the "great brotherhood," from which only Egypt, with its divisive policy, would be vehemently excluded. Morocco has already taken advantage of this. And I myself met Sheikh Zayed from Abu Dhabi in Tripoli. In any case he is not a dangerous revolutionary. Moreover, it is not impossible that Libya would resume normal relations with the Saudis. The Americans, who are continuing their double game by letting Israel do what it will, despite their verbal protests, will have to take into account the existence of a more united Arab front--everything is relative--where Libya will have its word to say.

[Question] Colonel Qadhdhafi is sometimes treated as a madman. What was your personal impression?

[Answer] Whenever a statesman does not reason in terms of our own criteria, we accuse him of being crazy. This Western-centered view is a little infantile. We must know how to analyze the relative coherence of Libyan policy, behind the many statements made. For example, there are the economic ties maintained even with American petroleum companies; the rapprochement with Europe by real economic and industrial integration with Italy (Fiat has 15 percent Libyan ownership). This did not stop Italian President Pertini from sharply denouncing "Libyan intervention" each time he has a problem at home. There has been the development of trade relations with Federal Republic of Germany, the constant search for cooperation with France. Finally, Algeria has done more strategic going and coming than Libya: have we not seen successive "priorities" adopted of cooperation with France, then with the USSR, then, though discreetly, with the United States, then trade diversification with all countries?

[Question] Is it said of Qadhafi that he is reportedly a Soviet agent.

[Answer] That was said of Nasir. Seen from Washington, any nationalism that is a little jealous of others becomes a creation of the Comintern. It is true, Qadhafi is looking for counterweights. He certainly has Soviet advisers. However, until recently he also had French advisers. The USSR is participating in Libya's economic development, in terms of the ambitious cooperation agreements. However, the Federal Republic of Germany or Italy are also important trading partners for him. This is also true of even the United States, of which Libya is one of the major foreign suppliers of petroleum. The systematic rejection of marxism, the establishment of "people's committees" which have nothing to do with communist ideology, the spread of Arab nationalism, the development of religion--all of these prevent any in-depth influence by the Soviets. They will remain foreigners, suppliers of weapons (among others). This is one point, that's all. Let American hostility be less apparent, and the Soviet counter-weight will seem less necessary. Let Europe come into existence politically, and it will be less necessary for him to go and caress the idols of a costly alliance with the USSR. Nasir, we should recall, was infinitely closer to the Soviets than Qadhafi will ever be. That did not stop him from undertaking a change in alliances, without any drama, and without the Soviets having the means, and even the time, to attack him.

[Question] The election of Francois Mitterrand in France nevertheless creates a new situation.

[Answer] Today the state of grace is still a notion which is for export. However, more basically, the Libyans have been very much interested in the new French approaches to the situation in Africa. They have read the statements made by Jean-Pierre Cot, who emphasizes the equality of the cooperating countries, a willingness to consider the problems of development in a different way, the rejection of neo-colonialist temptations. We may recall that the election of Francois Mitterrand caused concern to certain African regimes which tried to find a kind of substitute support from the Americans, and the Americans did not refrain from offering their services. Political natures abhor a vacuum. The Libyans understood this perfectly well. The African continent cannot live without foreign partners. Everything considered, it is better to have France and Europe than the United States and the infernal involvement in the rivalries between the superpowers. The hardening of political attitudes in Africa would have obliged Libya to choose and to place itself more clearly in the Soviet camp, to counter the American efforts at the same level. And Libya, believe me, above all does not want to risk this kind of sharp division.

Qadhdhafi has no taste at all to become a kind of Fidel Castro, little by little turned into a Stalinist out of necessity. His nationalism at times leads him to make alliances with the devil. However, if he is realistic, and personally I am convinced that he is realistic, he will know how to avoid going too far.

[Question] When he speaks, does he appear to have an exalted manner, as they say?

[Answer] Certainly not. With Colonel Qadhdhafi you have a cold dialogue. I was impressed by his precise questions, by his cutting comments which prevented skidding too much into ideology. He is a man who knows the world and who has acquired experience with power. After 12 years, all that counts. Above all, he has the temptation to withdraw, as he likes to read, to isolate himself, to meditate in the desert. He does not have affected manners but rather an awareness that daily exercise of power is gnawing at him and that a real statesman must continuously try to get away from it. Contrary to all expectations, he is an intellectual in politics and a realistic intellectual. Before judging him, consider without emotion the prudent development of his strategy and do not pay too much attention to the letter of his statements. In effect, in the Arab world, speeches often serve to ward off reality. They are a kind of drug or spell. However, behind that there is the reality of a certitude, as far as Qadhdhafi is concerned. France interests him, as does the wish of France to carry out an independent policy.

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YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN REVOLUTION PRAISED

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 19 Sep 81 p 8

[Text]

•Among the sectors celebrating with great festivity and pomp the twelfth anniversary of the First of September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is the important section of youths. Going around the streets in spontaneous car-cades and participating in public meetings and demonstrations, the youths of the Jamahiriya are exhibiting their support to the ideals and achievements of the Revolution.

It is obvious that the younger generation has well understood the objectives of the revolution. They are destroying all links with the past and they have embraced the ideals and dicta of Colonel Mu'Ammar Gaddafi as put forward in the now world wide famous "The Green Book".

The younger generation are conscious of what the needs of the country are and what can be achieved. Youths are imbued with the revolutionary spirit and have

had a real change in mentality. The Revolution has crept into young people and the burden of the revolution has been shouldered by the young intellectuals. They have understood well the role they ought to play in the purporting of all that the revolution stands for.

And the revolution needs this role because the youth sector is one of the most important spheres on which one can rely in carrying out the revolution's programmes. Youth is an age when one is in the prime of life brimming with energy and ideals. A time when one wants to do something really worthwhile with one's life... when the world seems to be just opening in front of one and seems to be there for the taking.

Here we quote Major Abdussalam Jalloud, who when addressing a youth camp recently declared that, "the revolution is an historical action shouldered by a generation and passed on to the coming generations and the revolution cannot continue without young people. The continuity of revolutionary action was not linked to a specific period because it was an historical action which lives with the generation and each generation shoulders its

responsibility and passes it over to the next generation. Young people are the fuel of the revolution and the backbone of the nation. They are entitled to moral, spiritual, scientific, material and social care to help them carry the message of the revolution."

One can also add that the First of September revolution is a revolution of youth and is one of the effective revolution in history. Its principles include the changing of society and the improving of its abilities for the benefit of man. This is mainly done through scientific advancement based on sound foundations. By translating the goals of the revolution intellectually and practically, the revolution is doing all in its power to build up an ideological human being who can carry strengthen the people's power.

INVOLVED

Though the revolution is being carried forward by qualified revolutionaries, ideologically and intellectually, youths are also very greatly involved because they have responsibilities to shoulder. Youths have become an able and effective force in the revolutionary

march and accept their responsibilities particularly now that the Jamahiriya has been founded and people's power established. "Youths should therefore rise to their intellectual level and prepare themselves to achieve their revolutionary goals."

On its part the revolution is greatly concerned about youths and their formation. The policy is based on appreciation and understanding of role of young people in this revolutionary phase both in the Jamahiriya and the world. The revolution makes available all necessary moral and material potentials for this sector so that objectives and goals aspired to by the revolution can be achieved and realised.

To this end the Jamahiriya has thousands of youths studying abroad in European countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States to specialise in their studies. These will be a great asset when they end their

studies and return to their homeland. Youths are also urged and aided to participate in sports gatherings and tournaments as well as competitions abroad so as to give a full image about the revolution's home achievements and about the youths and their role in building their society.

Military discipline has also been introduced for youths in the Jamahiriya with very good results. Youths have now accepted this system and feel all the better for it, because it not only occupies them in worthwhile curricula but it also forms them into educated disciplined and sound men and women.

Besides, the revolution also organises camps for voluntary work, sports, and cultural competitions and tours to neighbouring Arab countries. Seminars and conferences are also held under the supervision of experts

and specialists in youth affairs and social welfare. Youth hostels and numerous sports centres have been set up.

Everything is done with the aim of aiding youth and channelling their energies and ideals into the right directions. Youths have to be helped to do away with the past, work through the present and look to the future. Such transitions as the one taking place now in the youth of the Jamahiriya is obviously not an easy one.

It cannot be carried out overnight. It is therefore very satisfying to note that the pace in this regard in the Jamahiriya has been a quick one. And one can easily say that it has been a very successful one from what is shown by the enthusiasm the youths of the Jamahiriya have for the ideals and dicta of the great First of September Revolution.

BRIEFS

CONVENTIONAL MISSILES--London, 25 September--The dozen or so Soviet SS-12 missiles deployed in Libya are probably not equipped with nuclear warheads, sources at the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) said. The missiles, the positions of which were not specified in the latest IISS report, are capable of being armed with the nuclear warheads, but they seem for the moment to carry conventional charges, the sources said yesterday. The Thursday issue of the DAILY TELEGRAPH quoted an independent source as having seen "the newly delivered Russian missiles installed in bunkers cut into the hills outside Tobruk." (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2831, 25 Sep 81 p 13]

DAIRY OPENING--The opening of Al Gabal Al Akhdar Dairy in Al Baida was celebrated by speakers from people's congresses and committees and the producers. They all hailed the gigantic achievements of the Libyan Arab people in various sectors through the Great Al Fateh revolution. The dairy has the capacity per shift of 60,000 litres of pasteurised milk, 2000 litres of yogurt in addition to various kinds of cheese. [Text] [Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 19 Sep 81 p 9]

FODDER PLANT OPENING--As part of the Libyan people's celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of the Great Al Fateh Revolution a new important industrial project was opened in Tripoli. The factory, largest of its type in Africa, will produce animal fodder. Present at the popular celebration to open the factory were the secretaries of the people's committees of light industry, electricity, planning and education as well as secretaries and members of the qualitative people's committees in Azizia and a large number of people. A number of speeches were read out at the ceremony in which the speakers hailed the Libyan Arab people's giant achievements guided by Great Al Fateh revolution, which has succeeded within 12 years to surpass the achievements of many countries. The plant's production capacity is 30 tons per hour of fodder for cattle and poultry. The complex covers a 12-hectare area and has 36 silos for storing raw materials and sections for mixing, pressing, packing, loading and others. The factory, run by 65 producers, also has the most advanced laboratories and equipments. With the opening of this plant, Jamahiriya's fodder production will reach 375,000 tons per year, said a spokesman of the general company for mills and fodder. [Text] [Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 19 Sep 81 p 9]

TRACTOR PLANT--Amid the celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of the great Al Fateh revolution, leader Muammar Qadhdhafi last-night opened a tractor factory in Tajoura, a huge industrial monument to be added to the series of heavy industry achievements made possible by the will of the Libyan Arab people within the

enormous revolutionary transformations on the Libyan soil. The leader was received by huge crowds who came to confirm their consolidation with the Great Al Fateh revolution and its leader. Amid revolutionary slogans expressing the determination to defend the revolution and its great achievements, Colonel Qadhdhafi unveiled the plate, announcing the opening of this industrial monument, after which he wandered around the various sections of the factory and listened to briefs on the capacity, production line, operation and progress. The producers then offered the leader a tractor produced in this factory in appreciation of the leading role of Colonel Qadhdhafi in defeating the desert and challenging nature as well as creating a green agricultural revolution that spread throughout the Jamahiriya. The production capacity of this factory is 3,000 tractors per year with various sizes based on one work shift. This could be increased to 5,000 tractors by two working shifts. The factory will absorb 300 producers per one shift and 450 when increased to two shifts. The total cost of the factory reached 10 million dinars. It was built on 12 hectares site. [Text] [Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYA MAIL in English 19 Sep 81 p 9]

MISSILE BOATS LAUNCHED—The seventh of 10 Combatante IIG fast patrol missile boats, with 311 tons displacement and ordered from the French ship construction yard, CMN, was launched on 23 June in Cherbourg (France). The boat, called the Beir Alkrarim, was laid down on 11 March 1980. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 41 Aug 81 p 10] 5170

PURCHASE OF MAZDA VEHICLES—"Sumitomo," one of the principal Japanese business firms, has entered into a provisional agreement with Libya for the delivery of 30,000 "Mazda" automobiles and pickup trucks, for a value of ¥30 billion. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 41 Aug 81 p 11] 5170

CSO: 4519/452

BRIEFS

ALIREZA WINS HOSPITAL CONTRACT--The Saudi-British joint venture construction company Laing Wimpey Alireza has won a £50 million (\$92 million) contract to build two 100-bed hospitals for the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health, it was announced last week. The two hospitals are to be similar in design; one of the hospitals is to be located at Al-Bukayriyah, about 200 miles northwest of Riyadh, and the other 50 miles away from the first at Al-Midhnab; the two hospitals are to be built simultaneously and are to be completed within 23 months, according to the terms of the contract. Each of the hospitals will have facilities for maternity wards, gynaecology, pediatrics, physiotherapy, radiotherapy and dentistry; each will also have two operating theatres, a blood bank and a haematology laboratory. The buildings will each occupy about 100,000 square metres of land and will have in situ reinforced concrete frames and pre-cast spandrel panels. The main buildings and their recreation centres and ancillary buildings will be clad in marble. This will be held away from the inner wall to provide an insulating cavity. John Laing Design Associates are acting as architects and structural engineers. Two Italian firms, Total Termica and Redi Electric, have been awarded subcontracts for the main services of the hospitals. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 39, 28 Sep 81 p 6]

PILGRIMAGE FACILITIES COSTS--The Saudi Ministry of Hajj and Awkaf (Pilgrimage and Religious Endowments) has spent a record sum of Saudi Rials 680 million (\$198.5 million) to provide increased services and facilities required by this year's Hajjaj (pilgrims), who have already started flocking to the Kingdom. The pilgrims go in their millions every year to visit the holy city of Mecca in accordance with one of the five injunctions of Islam. The head of the Saudi Ministry, Sheikh Abdel Wahab Abdel Wasse'h, said last week that his department had undertaken a number of projects at the cities of Mecca and Medina and in other sacred shrines. These projects include construction and improvement of water distribution stations and reservoirs, installation of large awnings at various points on the pilgrimage route, establishment of pilgrimage information centres and ancillary work such as signposting. Sheikh Abdel Wahab added that further funds had been allocated to finance construction of a pilgrims' city in Medina and housing facilities at Mecca. These projects have yet to receive final approval from the Saudi authorities. A series of measures to regulate the flow of Muslim pilgrims coming from all parts of the world, often not knowing any Arabic, were also announced by the Minister. Among these are collective passes for groups of pilgrims to facilitate checking procedures at the entrance of the holy city of Mecca, which is closed to non-Muslims, better coordination between the Ministry and foreign pilgrimage associations organising package tours and a new system to avoid fatal accidents that sometimes occur during the circumambulation of the Kaaba (Black Stone) in Mecca. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 39, 28 Sep 81 p 6]

SAUDI LOAN TO MALTA--Saudi Arabia has extended a \$20 million loan to Malta to assist in the financing of a modern port to be constructed on the island. It has also made a \$5 million grant to build a new shipyard. The aid package comes in the wake of a visit to the Maltese capital, Valetta, last month by a Saudi delegation which explored possibilities of aid to the island. Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff was in Saudi Arabia last week on a three-day official visit during which he had talks with Saudi Finance and Economy Minister Sheikh Mohammad Aba al-Khail on ways of strengthening bilateral relations. The Saudi Press Agency reported that further Saudi aid would go to help finance a shipyard, a water desalination plant and a telecommunications scheme. Mr Mintoff had previously visited the UAE, where he also received promises of assistance for his country. [Text] [Paris AN-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English No 39, 28 Sep 81 p 8]

CSO: 4404/14

EMIGRE WORKERS' CONFERENCE ISSUES RECOMMENDATIONS

Khartoum AL-SAHFAH in Arabic 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] The first Sudanese Emigre Workers Conference ended its sessions at noon yesterday, at the Friendship Hall in Khartoum. Its final report was issued, containing over 30 recommendations.

In the area of supporting national economy and services, the conference recommended that emigre workers pay income tax equal to that paid by workers in the country provided its categories are defined in accordance with their income levels. It was also recommended that this procedure be preceded by the cancellation of the 20 percent [taxes], and that each emigre Sudanese worker transfers a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$1000 annually [to Sudan] at the official rate of exchange. It also recommended conducting studies for the establishment of a bank to gather the savings of the Sudanese working abroad and invest these savings in production and services fields. The conference recommended the origination of a new law to offer incentives and exemptions for the monies transferred by emigres into Sudan for investment purposes. It also recommended studying the possibility of transforming the Sudan Airlines organization into a corporation which Sudanese workers inside and outside Sudan can participate in. In the area of emigration policies and employment of Sudanese workers abroad, the conference recommended giving more attention to training the work force and establishing institutes and centers for such training. It also recommended the issuance of a general legislation for organizing the emigration of workers and the establishment of additional "labor attaché offices" [al-mulhaqiyat al-'ummaliyah] in the Sudanese embassies. The conference also recommended the simplification of procedures to change profession in the passport and to acquire certificates of good conduct for those working abroad. In the media area and also in relation to organizing the emigrant communities, the conference recommended the establishment of a fund called the fund for media support which would be financed through the participation of Sudanese workers inside and outside the country. The conference also recommended the publishing of quarterly magazine addressing emigre workers. The conference also praised the policy of holding festivals and cultural weeks in sister nations. It recommended the establishment of additional media and informational attaché offices abroad. The first emigre conference's recommendations included a proposal that this conference be held once every 2 years provided the second conference is held before the end of 1983. The conference also recommended that the secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union form a committee of specialized personnel to follow up the implementation of the conference's recommendations. The conference also

praised the people's armed forces, who were celebrating their annual holiday, for the protection of the nation and for defending its land. The conference recorded a message of thanks from the secretariat of foreign relations in the Sudanese Socialist Union.

9455

CSO: 4504/104

BRIEFS

CENTRAL REGION BASIC COMMODITIES--The central region's government allotted the sum of 2,500 pounds to support the basic commodities in the areas of this region. Mr 'Abdallah Imam, Regional Minister of Finance and Economy, told AL-SAHAFAH that great quantities of consumer goods have actually been stored in accordance with the regional government's decisions regarding increased efforts to insure the availability of consumer goods and products in the region. Fifty thousand sacks [measure] of corn were purchased via the Agricultural Bank, in addition to large quantities of flour which were distributed for the feast. Also purchased were edible oil, rice, lentils, soap and petroleum products. Mr 'Abdallah Imam also said that, within the framework of the regional government's policy of encouraging the establishment of cooperatives in order to guarantee delivery of goods to the citizens at legal costs, the consumers cooperative complex was opened in the city of of Kosti, supported by the regional government with a sum of 25,000 pounds, in addition to support by the consumer complexes in the cities of Wad Madani, Sanar, al-Manaqil, (Riak), and Rafa'ah. Mr 'Abdallah Imam concluded his report by expressing that concentrated efforts are now expended to support and continue the flow of goods in order to make them available to the public. [Text] [Khartoum AL-SAHAFAH in Arabic 15 Aug 81 p 1] 9455

WHITE NILE RICE CULTIVATION--A Japanese delegation is currently visiting the country to evaluate work in the first phase of the rice production project in Khawr Abu-Qasabah in the White Nile. This phase includes a technical and economic feasibility study for rice growing and the establishment of an experimental farm. The news media learned that this phase proved the success of rice production and its economics. The second phase, which will begin following the delegation's visit, includes expansion in rice production in an area of 90,000 acres. The delegation left Khartoum yesterday to visit the project site. Upon its return, it will meet with the responsible authorities in the ministries of agriculture, cooperation, trade & supply, and the University of Khartoum. [Text] [Khartoum AL-SAHAFAH in Arabic 15 Aug 81 p 1] 9455

EASTERN REGION AGRICULTURE ALLOCATIONS--Professor Hasan Ahmad Hayish, minister of agriculture, nutrition and natural resources in the eastern province, announced to the media that the sum of one million pounds was allotted from the general financial development budget for 1981/82 to reorganize and complete the existing agricultural developmental projects in the region, numbering 42 projects. These projects include dairy and poultry farms, forest nurseries, horticulture, and veterinary services. He said that the ministry has developed a work plan to correct and modernize agricultural work which consists of a detailed program highlighted by the most efficient utilization of natural resources. [Text] [Khartoum AL-SAHAFAH in Arabic 24 Aug 81 p 1] 9455

JUBA AIRPORT CONTRACT--Khartoum, 29 Aug (SUNA)--The French International Contracting firm C.C.I. has won a tender for the execution of civil works of Juba airport. The signing of the contract is scheduled for next November. Work on the 17.9 m. European unit of account (25 million dollars) is expected to be completed in two years. It is worth noting that the total cost of the project is estimated at 28 m. European unit of account (39 million dollars) funded by the European Economic Community. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 29 Aug 81 p 1]

ELECTRIFICATION IN MADANI--The sum of L.s 500,000 was earmarked for the electrification of the countryside, announced the Regional Housing and Public Works Minister here. A programme was drawn up in collaboration with the Public Corporation for Electricity and Water for electrification of some 24 villages in the Gezira Province, he added. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 81 p 5]

ROAD AGREEMENT--Khartoum, 6 Aug (SUNA)--President Nimeri yesterday issued a decree endorsing the Juba-Ladwar road agreement between the Sudan, Norway and Kenya for 1981 signed in Nairobi 31.7.1980. The agreement aims at financing the designs of the 580-Km road which links Sudan and Kenya. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 6 Sep 81 p 1]

RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Khartoum, 6 Aug (SUNA)--Being an advocate of international peace and security, Sudan has established a foreign policy which is based on the promotion of friendship between all peace-loving countries and on the need to fight all sorts of colonialism, President Nimeri has told Yugoslavia's new Ambassador to Sudan. When receiving the credentials of the Ambassador yesterday, the President said Sudan was a staunch supporter of the struggle against zionism, colonialism and all sorts of foreign intervention in Africa and the Arab Region. Sudan and Yugoslavia share the belief that the nonalignment movement could play an important role in the consolidation of international peace and security, the President said stressing that the two countries were advocates of a new economic order that is based on equity. He said the two countries were firm opponents of all sorts of colonialism and that they had always supported national liberation movements either in Africa or the Arab Region. President Nimeri further praised Yugoslavia's active role in the international scene and within the nonalignment movement. The ambassador pledged to exert the best of his efforts for promoting the Sudan-Yugoslavia ties. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA DAILY BULLETIN in English 6 Sep 81 p 2]

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